

The parietal lamella is remarkably strong and extends inward for nearly a whorl.

In an immature specimen with $5\frac{1}{2}$ whorls the parietal lamella is 0.27 mm. in height. The lower columellar lamella is 0.2, the upper 0.14 mm. in height.

NOTES ON RANELLA LAMPAS OF AUTHORS.

BY E. G. VANATTA.

Having gone over the specimens in the collection of the Academy of Natural Sciences, using Mr. E. A. Smith's enlightening article (*Journal of Conch.*, vol. 14, p. 226, 1914), I would like to supplement it by recording my impressions. It seems to me that there are three species involved.

I. BURSA BUBO (L.). The first name for any of the shells in question is *Murex rana* [var.] *bubo* Linnæus, 1758. Also in Gmelin. *T. bufo* Bolten is a synonym. Var. *gigantea* Smith is a name applied to the extra large size, and var. *lissostoma* Smith for these with a darker-colored aperture.

II. BURSA RUBETA (L.). The second species was named by Linnæus *Murex rana* [var.] *rubeta*. Also of Gmelin; *T. rubeta* Bolt., *B. rubeta* Smith. *T. tuberosum* Bolt. is a synonym, and has page-priority over *rubeta* if the names were to date from Bolten.

III. BURSA TENUIGRANOSA Smith. (*B. rubeta* var. *tenuigranosa* Sm.). The Academy has a fine specimen 10 inches long, from "India," the gift of M. Thomas. It seems to me to be a distinct species.

A REMARKABLY RICH POCKET OF FOSSIL DRIFT FROM THE
PLEISTOCENE

BY T. S. OLDROYD.

In digging away the dirt from a side hill on my place in the Los Cerritos two miles back from the ocean at Long Beach and over 100 feet above sea level, I found some drift in a fissure or pocket in a hard calcareous formation under seven feet of top soil. It consisted mostly of fine sand and broken shells and would measure up about one cubic foot. I call it drift from

the difference in the habitats of the various species when found living : some were common—those usually found at low tide in estuaries or on mud flats ; some from rocky beaches and some usually found in deep water. I found one species, the only specimens I ever obtained living, in a piece of coral brought up from 200 fathoms. The shells, most of them very small, were remarkably well preserved. After sieving and sorting and saving nothing but good specimens, I obtained 105 species and over 4000 specimens, as follows.

<i>Marginella varia</i> Sby., 17	<i>Turbonilla ambusta</i> D. & B., 2
<i>Marginella subtrigona</i> Cpr., 2	<i>Turbonilla laminata</i> Cpr., 18
<i>Eulima micans</i> Cpr., 21	<i>Turbonilla torquata</i> Gld., 20
<i>Drillia hemphilli</i> Stearns, 81	<i>Turbonilla undetermined</i> , 1
<i>Acteon punctocaelatus</i> Cpr., 16	<i>Turbonilla undetermined</i> , 1
<i>Acteon traskii</i> Stearns, 2	<i>Olivella pedroana</i> Conr., 662
<i>Platidea anomioides</i> Scacchi, 1	<i>Olivella biplicata</i> Sby., 3
<i>Cadulus nitentior</i> Cpr., 13	<i>Olivella intorta</i> Cpr., 15
<i>Dentalium neohexagonum</i>	<i>Crepidula adunca</i> Sby., 135
Pils., 18	<i>Crepidula excavata</i> Brod., 12
<i>Dentalium pseudohexagonum</i>	<i>Crepidula nivea</i> Gld., 6
Dall, 125	<i>Crepidula onyx</i> Sby., 3
<i>Caecum californicum</i> Dall, 18	<i>Crepidula dorsata</i> Brod., 1
<i>Caecum hemphilli</i> Stearns, 6	<i>Crucibulum spinosum</i> Sby., 11
<i>Vermetus</i> (tips only), 5	<i>Siphonaria peltoides</i> Cpr., 1
<i>Cylichna alba</i> Brown, 15	<i>Megatebennus bimaculatus</i>
<i>Volvula cylindrica</i> Cpr., 15	Dall, 3
<i>Tornatina harpa</i> Dall, 3	<i>Lucapinella callomarginata</i>
<i>Tornatina carinata</i> Cpr., 228	Cpr., 2
<i>Tornatina cerealis</i> Gld., 57	<i>Ischnochiton conspicuus</i> Cpr.,
<i>Cyclostremella californica</i>	1
Bartsch, 2	<i>Acanthina spirata</i> Blainv., 27
<i>Mangilia angulata</i> Dall, 123	<i>Acanthina engonata aurantia</i>
<i>Mangilia variegata</i> Cpr., 17	Dall, 3
<i>Epitonium hindsii</i> Cpr., 10	<i>Tritonalia poulsoni</i> Nutt., 11
<i>Epitonium bellastriatum</i> Cpr.,	<i>Tritonalia foveolata</i> Hds., 1
2	<i>Tegula viridula ligulata</i> , Mke.,
<i>Epitonium tincta</i> Cpr., 2	<i>Calliostoma gemmulatum</i> Cpr.,
<i>Epitonium undetermined</i> , 3	22

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| Turbonilla tenuicula Gld., 20 | Corbula luteola Cpr., 77 |
| Cerithiopsis pedroana Bartsch,
1 | Calliostoma canaliculatum
Mart., 1 |
| Cerithiopsis cosmia Bartsch, 4 | Calliostoma tricolor Gabb, 1 |
| Odostomia tenuis Cpr., 54 | Cerithidea californica Hald., 5 |
| Odostomia io D. & B. (?), 10 | Myurella simplex Cpr., 10 |
| Turris ophiderma Dall, 5 | Leda taphria Dall, 6 |
| Melampus olivaceus Cpr., 10 | Petricola denticulata Sby., 20 |
| Amphissa versicolor Dall, 2 | Donax laevigata Desh., 8 |
| Columbella carinata Hds., 238 | Donax californica Conr., 1 |
| Columbella gausapata Gld.,
200 | Pecten aquisulcatus Cpr., 1 |
| Columbella tuberosa Cpr., 2 | Pecten latiauritus Conr., 3 |
| Columbella oldroydi Arnold,
18 | Pecten monotimeris Conr., 10 |
| Columbella oldroydi var., 10 | Phacoides nuttallii Conr., 6 |
| Phasianella compta Gld., 215 | Tellina meropsis Dall, 1 |
| Eulithidium substriatum Cpr.,
1 | Mactra falcata Gld., 2 |
| Lacuna unifasciata Cpr., 412 | Cardium procerum Sby., 1 |
| Nassa cerritensis Arnold, 8 | Anomia lanpe Gray, 5 |
| Nassa mendica Gld., 3 | Ostrea lurida Cpr., 1 |
| Nassa perpinguis Gld., 148 | Metis alta Conr., 1 |
| Nassa fossata Gld., 21 | Cryptomya californica Conr., 1 |
| Nassa tegula Reeve, 3 | Platyodon cancellatus Conr., 1 |
| Conus californicus Hds., 22 | Chione succincta Val., 1 |
| Polinices recluziana Petit, 52 | Chione undatella Sby., 1 |
| Thracia curta Conr., 1 | Paphia laciniata Cpr., 1 |
| Saxicava arctica Linn, 1 | Paphia staminea Conr., 1 |
| Astarte branneri Arnold, 10 | Semele decisa Conr., 1 |
| Nucula suprastriata Cpr., 413 | Saxidomus giganteus Desh., 1 |
| | Amiantis callosa Conr., 1 |

THE BOSTON MALACOLOGICAL CLUB.

The Boston Malacological Club has completed successfully its fourth year. It is a hopeful sign that although the first flush of enthusiasm and novelty has passed by, the club still flourishes. The character of the organization is extremely informal.